FORTY-THIRD YEAR.

Dr. Maharneke is Suspended by Warden Wright After an Awful Ordeal.

PAINFUL IN ITS PUBLICITY.

Another Shut-Out Fails, and the Investigation Proceeds in Fairness.

THREE DRAMATIC STORIES

With McPhillamy, Miller and Mrs. Mair the Witnesses Pre-Eminent in Disclosures.

BRIBERY THE MILDEST CHARGE.

For Miller Tells of Men He Believes Were Killed by the Prison Punishment and Baths.

EVIDENCE WITH NO RECENT PARALLEL

The prison investigation has reached crisis. Dr. Maharneke is suspended, The dramatic inquiry lasted from 3 P. M. yesterday until after midnight. McPhillamy, Miller, Mrs. Mair and others gave startling testimony in some respects. The inspectors at first sought to shut out several most essential visitors, but reconsidered. The case goes on to-morrow. Upon its issue depends Maharneke's restoration to position or dismissal and prose-

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon there was a gathering in the large room in the hospital building of the Western Penitentiary. It showed at once that some business of great import was to be transacted. The sequel showed this surmise to be correct, and it showed much more, for it brought out some most amazing testimony from conviet or from freeman in regard to the charges brought against Dr. Maharneke by a convict, McPhillamy, in regard to cruelty, bribery and general corruption.

The Board of Inspectors was guthered about a large table, and directly facing them was the unflinching convict prosecutor. Then the sweet-faced ladies of the Visiting Board, and their lawvers employed, and the scribbling reporters went to make a most remarkable picture, and one not to be easily forgotten.

There were dramatic situations also that might well be written up for the stage, they were so absolutely thrilling. Not the least of these was the remarkable story of J. W. Miller, an ex-convict reformed, and to cap it all, the quiet announcement, at the close, that Warden Wright had suspended Maharneke formed a climax that could not have been worked up even by a master hand, it was all so unexpected, yet, after all, so natural.

The Effort to Exclude Besides Warden Wright, there was a full

board present, composed of George A. Kelly, President; James R. Reed, Secretary; John S. Siagle, James McCutcheon and W. L. Trimble. Also the auxiliary to the State Board of Charities, Mrs. Catherine Oudry, Mrs. E. D. C. Mair, Mrs. F. L. Swift and Mrs. E. Holden. There were present also representatives of the daily papers, and Stenographer Donnelly, by order of Warden Wright and President Kelly. President George A. Kelly advanced to

the Hon. B. C. Christy, who was present as an attorney, and said:

"Mr. Christy, you are requested to leave the room. There are others who wish to come in, and we will not allow them." Mr. Christy-I am counsel for Mrs. Mair,

but I will go. Mr. Kelly-Mr. Turner, you also will be obliged to leave.

Rev. J. B. Turner (to reporters)-Gentle men, you see they shut the rest of us out. Mr. Turner is a son-in-law of Mrs. Mair. and Mr. Christy was especially requested

by the sweet-faced lady to be present as her atterney. After some discussion it was agreed that the Messrs. Christy and Turner be allowed

to remain. Mr. Slagle became involved in quite s discussion with the ladies at this point as to whether George I. Reid should be admitted

to the bearing. Mr. Slagle-He is not a representative of any newspaper. Mrs. F. L. Swift-It seems to me that he should be admitted, as, in my mind, he is

the only gentleman who is able in any way to represent the prosecutor in this case (McPhillamy), and he should be represented

Had to Admit Him.

The discussion ceased and Mr. Slagle began to confer with the rest of the board, and, as a result, Warden Wright left the building and soon re-entered with Mr. Reid, who quietly took a seat beside Mrs. Mair, and Mrs. Swift said she had demanded his pres-

Indeed, Mr. Reid had himself made such s demand, and with a good showing, as the following letter will clearly show:

PITTSBURG, February 5, 1889, To Board of inspectors of Riverside Penitentlary: GENTLEMEN-Realizing that it is virtually impossible for James McPhillamy, a prisoner who is closely watched, to prove his charges of cruelty and corruption against Dr. B. B. Maharneke, because denied all means of obtaining outside testimony, I hereby ask, as a citizen, the right to prosecute the charges made by McPhillamy, or otherwise to act as a co-prosecutor in the case. I assert I can produce ample sworn testimony of free men t sustain the said charges. These men I have within easy reach, and can produce at a mo-

You have asked for testimony against Dr. Maharneke, yet you have not asked witnesses, whose names I gave you at the last meeting to attend at this meeting-two hours before the time for the resumption of this investiga-

I have understood, from newspaper interviews with some of you, particularly Mr. George A. Kelly, that you want evidence brought forward. It is here. As I know what the people can testify to, I ask that I be permitted. mitted to examine them and to draw out al they know about the matter in hand.

Mr. Kelly has curtly told me that "when he

vanted me he would send for me." I have not been sent for; but am here, to substantia these charges, if you want them substantiated Very respectfully, GEORGE I. REID.

A sensation was created here by the entrance of a large, broad-shouldered, handsome man, with a long, flowing mustache and mild, brown eyes. It was James Mc-Phillamy, and he wore the queer stripe of the convict. He sat down, and unflinchingly faced the full board sitting just opposite across the table.

Maharneke Entered.

Then another gentleman came briskly in and sat back of the board. It was the 'Little Dutch Doctor."

Mr. Kelly-The board has convened to-day to continue the investigation against Dr. Mahar-neke. While the board considers itself proper to continue the investigation, owing to wide publicity that has been given to the charges, we have deviated from our rule and allowed reporters to be present. The board has been anxious to ferret out all in this matter, and no one will deny that who knows any member of the board. We also have present Mr. James B. Scott and Mr. Sawyer, members of the State Board of Charities. Mr. Scott-Mr. Chairman, would you please

Mr. Wright then read the demand from Chairman." said he, "I want to hear the charges Mr. Slagle-As I understand the case-

Mr. Scott-What are the charges, and by whom made? McPhillamy-Mr. Reld has them

rder the charges read?

Mr. Kelly-The board has thought it proper Mr. Scott-Are we then to proceed in a loose way? What are we here for, and what are the charges? [He emphasized his words by tap-

ping the table.]
Mr. Kelly-We propose to go on as we Mr. Scott-I am here to find whether and why

this man is guilty or innocent. McPhillamy is here as a witness. Fanning is all right as a tness. If there are no charges, you must wait until someone makes the charges definitely. If nothing definite, let this court adjourn until to-morrow. I am ready and willing to proceed; but I don't want to listen to glitter-

Mr. Kelly-It has been our custom heretofore to listen to charges without reference to any legal form. The charges are those of briber; nd of other matters. Mr. Scott-Read then, please.

Mr. Kelly-I don't suppose we can wait for any formal charges, Mr. McPhillamy, have you read the testimony given in a former inestigation in the Sunday issue of THE DIS-

McPhillamy-No, sir. Warden Wright then read the charges, as rinted, that McPhillamy had been transferred to the hospital from a sick cell, and that Ma-harneke had asked him for \$25; that he gave it to him, and how he fumbled with a dictionary in order to conceal it. Then he spoke of his eversation in regard to escape, and of how the doctor promised his assistance to escape.

A Natural Contrast. During this reading Maharneke sat uneasily in his chair, and smiled bitterly when some telling points were reached. McPhillamy, on the contrary, nodded his head at these very points, or murmured his approval, especially where he had given Maharneke \$200 or other noneys, and all this time McPhillamy never face, in direct contrast to the excitable Maharneke. In order to get at the specific charges, almost the entire testimony of the

rmer hearing was gone over. statements were correct, and he said they were and he had no other evidence to give on this

charge. Mr. Scott - As I understand McPhillamy makes three charges against Maharneke: Aiding prisoners to escape, general cruelty to the risoners, and extorting money.

Mr. Kelly then asked McPhillamy to produ

his witnesses, and he said: "Dean, one of the epers, and Deputy Warden McKean," Mr. Kelly-What do you propose to prove? McPhillamy-The deputy will show that or Monday forenoon he saw the Doctor at my cell:

also by prisoner 7,469. McPhillamy was then sharply questioned by Mr. Kelly as to whether the doctor ever came to his cell before, and he answered, "Occasionally, when I was sick."

Keeper Joseph A. Dean was then called as the first witness, and the little party gathered closer, that one word might not be lost. Mr. Kelly then said the law on the subject should Mr. Dean was sworn by Mr. Kelly, who is com

The Keeper's Story.

Mr. Dean then, under oath, said his occurs tion was in the hall, or cell house. He had been here ten years and examined by Mr McPhillamy asked him if he remembered the

currence when he had called him in in orde to have witnesses. Dean-You asked me to come in the cell McPhillamy-And I told you the doctor had

ten me out of several hundred dollars, and I told you all about the transaction. Dean-Yes, sir. Mr. Kelly-Please tell that conversation.

Dean-I don't just remember the amount He stated some amount over \$200 I believe He said the doctor had beaten him out of th Kelly-Did you report that statement?

week, I believe, Kelly-Why did you not report it sooner? Dean-I saw the warden talking to McPhil

surse we are expected to report such things to the warden or deputy. I did not agree to g into McPhillamy's cell, because I did not think

Kelly-Why wasn't it proper? Dean-In my experience I did not consider i McPhillamy-Do you remember seeing the

loctor at my cell?

Dean—Yes, sometime in January. McPhillamy-Was it the day after I had bee out to see the warden? Dean-I don't remember. The presence the doctor at his cell would not have arrested my attention, as he has a right to go to any

His Frequent Calls. Kelly-Does he go the cells frequently?

man's cell.

Dean-Yes; I tell him patients are ill many times. Yes, I have probably told him McPhil-

Scott-Are you personally cognizant of any of the facts in McPhillamy's story?

Dean—The story is only as I received it from him. I have no other evidence but his word. I accepted his statement, but did not think it cessary to repeat every word I heard. -Would the doctor's presence be extra

Dean-No, sir. When McPhillamy asked me to go in the cell I think he wanted me to con-ceal myself. I wasn't afraid of the prisoner, but didn't think it proper to do so. I did not report it because I thought the warden knew it, as almost everyone knew it.

Mrs. Mair—You thought it was generally known. Was it the subject of common conver

Dean-It was generally known. It became himself at first. I don't know who else he told

Single—Was it circulated among the officers: Dean—Yes, they knew of it. Mr. Dean answered every question calmly and in a very straightforward, cool manner. H. S. McKean, deputy warden, was then sworn and said he had been connected with the penitentiary for 24 years and deputy warder since 1869. His duties were only those of a deputy warden on the inside,

McPhillamy-Do you remember the day the

doctor came to my cell and held a long conver-McKean-I do not.

McPhillamy-That's all. Warden Wright-Did I not suggest that you learn about this money business and what it

McKean-One theory was that the money was sent outside and lost.

Wright—Yes, it has been a question to ascertain what became of the money. One idea is that it was lost on bets.

Scott-What money do you mean McKean-The supposed money Maharneke is supposed to have got. I never saw McPhillamy have any money. Yes, we tried to find how the money went out, though we don't know if the money came in. The Warden's Story.

Warden Wright, at his own request, was then sworn as a witness, and said he had been warden 20 years last Sunday. He said: "I desire to make a statement, in justice to my con-fidential officer, who is apt to get mixed. I have a letter here that I received January 2 which made me believe there was money in the prison. The prisoner McPhillamy is a great Democrat, and he lost his money, and my heory is he became indignant, and invented

McPhiliamy-That is you theory.

Mr. Kelly—Here! Warden Wright—Yes, it is my theory. McPhillamy—Did I not tell you I asked Mr. Dean to come into my cell? Warden Wright—Yes, I think you said so.

McPhillamy—Then, didn't you fly off and ask me how much money Mr. Dean had, and didn't I drop the conversation right there?
Wright—I became a little ruffled at you charge against the doctor. McPhillamy-Did you learn where I bet

oney? Wright—You told me you lost \$13. McKean, recalled said he knew nothing at all except what he had heard from others. He was not aware of any betting going on during the election. Heard officers talking, but did not know if any bets were placed. The first he knew of the charges against Mabarneke was

last week. Kelly-That's all. McPhillamy-Excuse me, did you not come to my cell the night I saw the warden and ask me what the trouble was?

McKean—Yes, I did. You said the warden had tried to get it out of you, but you wouldn't give it up, but would wait awhile lenger. I did not know until that evening the gentlemen were here that Dr. Maharneke was interested.

tween Mr. Reed, yourself and me that there was to be nothing said until I would see if I could get the money from the Doctor? Warden Wright hesitated for several minutes, then said: "I am not positive of that. I was looking for the money for some ceks before that." McPhillamy-I never told you.

McPhillamy-Was there an agreement be-

Wright-I heard it from other sources. An excited little conversation then ran about the room, with the result that an opinion was expressed that McPhillamy had scored a point. Prisoner 7465.

John W. Wright, prisoner 7465, said he been here for five years.

McPhillamy—Do you remember, the day after I went out, that I called people's attention to Dr. Maharneke calling at my cell? Answer-Yes: you asked me to tell an office. but I said it was not necessary, and Deputy Warden McKeane and Dean both saw hm

Kelly-Would you consider it suspicious to see the doctor at a prisoner's cell?

A.—Not unless he acted as he did at Jim's cell. He was moving around and go all whitewash. If I had seen him acting thatway at any man's cell I would have considered it suspicious. He shoved in his hands and out

Maharneke-Are you not good friendswith Answer-Yes, I am. I stop at his cell oce a day. I have to do that. I stop at his celfour or five times a day. Maharneke-Did you ever carry notes from

McPhillamy to other cells? -Answer-I refuse to answer. Wright-You, gentlemen, have a rigt to This was so ordered by the board, ari the pale young prisoner turned still paler as he said he carried notes no more for him that for

other men. Mr. Sawyer-How often have you notes for him in the last three months?

A.-I never carried them before Decem ber 26. I can't say how many, but I hav carried more for other men than I did for hm. I fixed the date because Dr. Rankin hal me locked up on the 16th, and he let me out in the 26th. I carried the notes to Fanning, al but one, I believe, and that I took to Jim's patner, I never carried a note from McPhillany to Maharneke.

Kelly-Did you carry any notes to prsons who would take them outside? Prisoner-I won't answer.

Kelly-I understand there will be no pinish Prisoner-Pve been promised that before Scott-Mr. President, I wish you would not onsh that question. He has answered, I hink,

concerned.

Mr. Sawyer-When the doctor was before McPhillamy's cell gesticulating how long did A .- I should say from a half to three-quarters

of an hour, I called Dean's attention The doctor was gesticulating first with one hand then the other and I thought that must be quarreling, they were so excited. Yes, I have seen the doctor excited before. It is a ommon occurrence to see him excited. McPhillamy-Did you not take a note from abaugh, No. 8061, and did he not open and read it? A.-I remember of him and you having som

words, and Frank mumbled something about The prisoner, after leaving the stand, returned to say he did remember carrying the certain note that McPhillamy mentioned. He said, amid a general laugh, he had carried so many. McPhillamy, in answer to a question, said he had received money at various times, \$204 being the largest, and he swore he had

given Dr. Maharneke \$365. Mr. Sawyer wanted to know how they got the money, but McPhillamy said he didn't care to Mr. Kelly asked a question, and McPhillamy

suswered that he could get the money in spite of any guards. Kelly-Was there any relaxation of vigilance? McPhillamy-He was looking right at me when I got the money, but he did not see it Wright-I want to get this note read, so I sked the ladies to leave.

McPhillamy-That note has nothing to do with it. Wright-It has. It is a very vulgar note, and it bears upon the fact that he accuses Frank of having got some money from him. Scott-We mushremember we are hearing McPhillamy's side of the case. This was agreed to, and, at McPhillamy's remest, No. 8108 was called, in order to sub-

stantiate his charge of cruelty. What Slattery Said. Edward Slatterly, a clean-shaven young felw, then was sworn, and said he had been an fumate for nearly three years.

In answer to McPhillamy, he said he had been in the hospital; saw the battery put on until the men bled at the mouth and nose, and

saw Dr. Maharneke pull a man's hair in the hos-pital, and saw him hit men in the hospital with strap with a buckle on. McPhillamv-I do not know what the mar knows: but he stopped at my cell and said I pared medicine when I was there. I saw Dr. Maharneke wrap up several bottles, and take

them away.

Scott-How many cases of cruelty on the par of the doctor have you seen? Answer-I have seen half a dozen. He struck them with his fist. I saw him hit two or three nen with his fist when they would not submit to the battery. If they objected he would kick

Scott-What was the object? A .- Dr. Maharneke said it was his waf bringing them to terms. He would put i down their throat, on the face, nose or cheeks or down the back of their necks. I under

Continued on Sixth Page.

FEBRUARY PITTSBURG, WEDNESDAY,

QUEEN OF OUTLAWS Romantic Career of Belle Starr, the Border Bandits' Sovereign.

TERROR TO THE OFFICERS

Dashing Mustang Rider, Crack Shot, Fear-

less and Revengeful.

Three Times Married to Outlaw Chiefs, She Died a

SHE ALWAYS ATTRACTED ATTENTION.

She Had Lived. A criminal romance of interest had "The End" written on it at the death of Belle Starr, the leader of the border outlaws. Love of wild life and adventure swayed this pretty, graceful female from a career of peaceful homelike womanhood, and she became as dashing a bandit as any of the three famous men whom she called husband during her life. A crack shot with the rifle and a daring horsewoman, she held her own

Younger boys bands, PRPECIAL TRUEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. EAUFALA, IND. T., February 5,-Belle Starr, the leader of border outlaws, was killed here last Wednesday. The particulars of her death are not known, but it is supposed that she was shot by deputy marshals, while resisting arrest, or that one of her ruffianly companions cut her down during a drunken orgie.

with the members of the Jesse James and

Belle Starr was the most remarkable woman who ever figured in the history of border outlawry. Married in girlhood to a dashing Captain of Quantrell's cutthroat band, and associated all her life with bandits, she became a governing power on the border that made her a terror to officers. She was naturally pretty and graceful, and in her womanhood she became a dashing mustang rider and a crack shot with the rifle or revolver.

For the past 12 years Belle Starr has lived at Younger's Bend, near this place. The house was all this time the headquarters of the most desperate criminals. Jesse James spent six weeks there while officers were on his trail. Beside looking after the needs of the outlaws, Belle Starr often took part in many of the famous raids in which the

James and Younger boys were famous. CHARGED WITH HORSE STEALING. About two years ago Belle was in Fort Smith, Ark., to answer to indictments charging her with stealing the notorious John Middleton's mare, after he was drowned in the Prateau river, and robbing old man Farrell and his three sons, near the northern border of the Choctaw Nation. It was charged that she was disguised in male attire when she committed this robbery. Belle had her eases continued for a month and returned to her famous home on the Canadian river. Before she left Fort Smith, however, she bought two double-acting re-volvers, which she afterward called her

Belle always dressed gaudily, and whereever she went her dashing appearance in the saddle attracted much attention. A broad brimmed white hat such as is worn by cowboys, and feathers, revolvers and Mexi-can gewgaws were never left behind when she went out on an expedition. Belle never courted notoriety, and had a holy horror for she went out on an expedition. Belle never courted notoriety, and had a holy horror for reporters, whom she claimed had often missepresented her.

Son.

As to the South, he thinks a Cabinet officer in that section would greatly strengthen the Republican party, and

A fter Quantrell's murderers surrendered Belle, who was then about 18 years of age, fell in love with Cole Younger, who was one of the most daring of all the guerrillas, and though her father objected to the courtship, she ran away with the desperado, and was married to him on horseback. John Fisher, a famous Texas stage robber, held her horse while the ceremony was per-

formed. SEPARATED BY STRATAGEM. Less than six months after the marriag Younger became mixed up in a gun fight which ended in four men losing their lives, and he had to run away to Missouri, leaving his bride behind in Texas. She prepared to tollow him, but her father sent her a message to the effect that her mother was dan-

gerously ill. Belle returned home as quickly as her horse could carry her, and found that her mother had not been ill. She made prepar-ations to rejoin her lover, but her tather, who was violently opposed to the union, thrust her into a closet and kept her in close confinement for two weeks. He then gave her the choice of attending a small school in Parker county or a seminary in San Antonio. She chose the former.

Cole Younger returned to Texas while his bride was still pursuing her studies in the schoolhouse and learning of her whereabouts, put spurs to his horse and dashed away into the school district. Belle, by this time, had lost much of her love for the goodlooking outlaw, and when they met she refused to accompany him, but Younger was so persistent in his attentions that the girl finally consented to run away with again. Borrowing a horse from a young man at the school, one day, she mounted the animal and rode away to join Younger and his companions, who were waiting to escort her out to Texas. The party consisted of James, Frank James and Bob

Younger. NOT ALLOWED TO REFORM Cole Younger bought a farm in Missouri and tried to lead a better life. He loved his girl wife as passionately as a man of his nature could love anybody, but his enemies, who were all about him, wouldn't let him live in peace. One day a posse killed Cole's 17-year-old brother while he was returning to his father's farm from Sedalia. As soon as the news of the tragedy reached the Younger farm Cole set out to wreak vengeance. He killed four of the assassins in as many weeks, and wounded five others. He then joined Jesse James and partici-pated in all the great crimes of that famous band until he was shot, which was unexpected, while attempting to rob the North-field, Minn., bank. He was then captured and is now serving a life sentence in the

Stillwater Penitentiary. Belle Starr was true to Cole until the iron gates of the prison closed behind him. spent a large amount of money for his defense, and accompanied him to Stillwater, heavily armed, in the vain hope that she might effect his escape. Failing in this, she returned to the border to resume the career which her husband tried in vain to She spent most of her time among the Indians and finally married a worthles ellow named Jim Starr, who was shot down by her side about two years ago. Belle, in later years, always declared that she was a friend of any dashing outlaw, but that she had no use for sneaking, cowardly thieves.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 SCRANTON, February 5 .- The entire

nountain west of Carbondale is disturbed

It is the most disastrous mining con

by a great cave-in at the White Bridge

vulsion that has ever occurred in region. Braggins Sentenced for Eight Years. CLEVELAND, February 5 .- F. H. Braggins, a late Chairman of the Cayahoga county Republican Central Committee, was ed to eight years in the penitentiary to-day for forgery.

THE RIPPER MOVES.

Whitechapel's Murderer Believed to be in Central America-Six Mutilated Bodies of Women Found in Managua in Ten

Days. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. MANAGUA, NICABAGUA, January 24 .-Either Jack, the Ripper, of Whitechape has emigrated from the scene of his ghastly murders, or he has found one or more im tators in this part of Central America. The people have been greatly aroused by six of the most atrocious murders ever committed within the limits of this city. The murderer or murderers have vanished as quickly as Jack the Ripper, and have left no traces

for identification All of the victims were women of the character who met their fate at the hands of the London murderer. Like these women of Whitechapel, they were women who had sunk to the lowest degradations of their calling. They had been found murdered just as mysteriously, and the evidences point to almost identical methods. Two were found butchered out of all recognition. Even their faces were most horribly slashed and as in the cases of all the others, their persons were frightfully disfigured. There is doubt but that a sharp instrument, violently but dexterously used, was the weapon that sent the poor creatnres out of the

Like Jack the Ripper's victims, they have been found in out-of-the-way places, three of them in the suburbs of the town and the others in dark alleys and corners Two of the victims were found with gaudy jewelry, and from this it is urged that the mysterious murderer has not committed the crimes for robbery. In the case of the other four a few coins were found on their per-sons, representing, no doubt, the prospective consideration from the murderer of murder ers. All of the victims were in the last stages of shabbiness and besottedness. In fact, in almost every detail, the crimes and the characteristics are identical with the

Whitechapel horrors. All of the murders occurred in less than ten days, and as yet the perpetrator or perpetrators have not been apprehended. Every effort is being made to bring him or them to justice. The authorities have been stimu-lated in their efforts by the statement which seems to be generally accepted, that Jack the Ripper, must have emigrated to Central America and selected this city for his temporary abode.

WINDOM AND RUSK SLATED.

They are Thought to be Reasonably Sm

of Their Respective Plums. INDIANAPOLIS, February 5 .- So far as can be learned here, Windom, for the Treasury, seems to be a fixed fact. That he has been, or will be, tendered the place is accepted on all sides. There is a diversity of opinion as to the advisability of such an appointment, but, on the whole, the sentiment among Republicans here seems to favor it. On the other Cabinet places nothing new developed, and, while it can be traced to no certain source, all agree in the pinion that Rusk will be the next Secretary War. There was a rumor this evening that word had been received from Mr. Blain that he would not accept the State depart ment, but it could not be verified. On the strength of the rumor there was considerable discussion as to who would get that place, and it is the general belief that, should he finally decline, Evarts would be the choice of General Harrison.

Colonel John V. Mosby arrived this even-ing and called on the General. He is a

while he would not say he is opposed to Mahone, he certainly does not favor him as the one who should go into the Cabinet. GATHERING FOR A GOOD CHAT.

Senator Miller in Washington, and Platt and New Expected Also. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 WASHINGTON, February 5 .- The pres ence of ex-Senator Warner Miller, of New York, in the city, and the rumored arrangement for the meeting here to-day of Hons. Thomas C. Platt and John C. New, have set the Cabinet makers all agog again, and there is no end to the stories that are being sent out to the public, all of them manufactured to suit the peculiar fancy of the inventor. Mr. Miller is the guest of Senator Palmer, Chairman of the Committee on Ag ter to show the uncompromising spirit of Mr. Fulton, but in the interest of harmony riculture of the Senate, and this is urged to mean that Miller is a candidate for the position of Secretary of Agriculture, and that Palmer is to press him for that place with all his might. But as Palmer and Miller were close friends while the latter was in the Senate, it is probable that that is the sole explanation of his lodging

with the genial Michigander, though he is probably here to talk over the Cabinet situ-Neither Platt nor New has as yet ar rived, though they are both expected, and it is possible that something substantial

may be the outcome of the meeting.

WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS AT WORK. Their Advocates in the Senate Allowing No Grass to Grow Under Their Feet. PERFECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. WASHINGTON, February 5 .- There are 27 United States Senators who are in favor of woman's suffrage. Senator Hoar is at present busily engaged in circulating a paper in the chamber asking the signatures of these gentlemen to a recommendation to the Committee on Territories that the women be represented in the convention that will be called in Washington Territory to pass upon the Statehood Constitution. Wash Territory, but they were recently disfran-chised and are now desirous of taking part in the movement for converting the Territory into a State.

The leaders in the Senatorial movement

the omnibus bill now being considered on PLAYING POKER IN PRISON.

Baker, the Condemned Murderer, Lost His Money and is Kicking.

in favor of the women are Senators Hoar, Palmer, Blair, Dolph, Brown and Black-

burn. If their movement to secure rep

resentation in the convention succeeds, it

will be in the shape of an amendment to

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) WHEELING, February 5 .- To-day Van B. Baker, the man convicted of the murder of his wife and mother-in-law in Hancock county and in iail here for safe keeping. sent for an officer and wanted Rich Forsythe, a well-known crook, arrested for robbing him of \$22 last night. The funny part of it is that Forsythe is in jail for

Last night he and Baker played poker and Forsythe won all Baker's money. The latter claims the cards were marked. Baker has been allowed to remain in the corrider and act as turnkey. When the officer refused to make the arrest Baker said he would kill Forsythe if the money was not returned by this evening.

LONDON, February 6 .- The Berlin correspondent of the Chronicle says he under stands that the United States Governmen has consented that the Samoan conference A LACK OF HARMONY

The Chief Feature of the Prohibition Conference at Harrisburg.

THIRD PARTY PEOPLE SNUBBED And Treated Very Cavalierly by the Amend-

ment Association. ADVANCES MADE FOR WORK TOGETHER.

sary for Success.

Harmony was decidedly lacking at the onference held by prohibition people at Harrisburg yesterday. One of the party Prohibitionists present went so far as to declare that the Constitutional amendment would lose 10,000 votes on account of the stand taken by his friends. A committee was appointed to negotiate with the Constitutional Amendment Association for a joint meeting in order to formulate plans to work together.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] HARRISBURG, February 5 .- There was a lecided lack of harmony in the proceedings of the prohibition conference, held in this city to-day, under the auspices of the Executive Committee of the Prohibition party of Pennsylvania. The call for the meeting was issued by A. A. Stevens, who is Acting Chairman of the committee because of the indisposition of Chairman Barker, and he was the subject of much criticism for having assumed a responsibility which, it was claimed by several persons in the conference, would militate against the success of

the prohibitory amendment. The party Prohibitionists were in a compromising mood, and elected John Shallcross, Worthy Patriarch of the Sons of Temperance, President of the conference. Mr. Shalleross made a pointed and discreet speech, in which he strongly urged the imortance of co-operation between the various temperance organizations in pushing the amendment to the front, because of the desperate contest impending. If harmony was not secured the cause of prohibition

would be PUT IN JEOPARDY.

Neither side of this great moral question was sanguine as to the result, which would be determined by the mistakes of either the friends of the amendment or its enemies. Charles F. Steel, Grand Secretary of the Good Templars, and Clarence J. Redding, Secretary of the Prohibition Executive Committee, were chosen secretaries.

A. H. Leslie, of Pittsburg, suggested the appointment of a committee to adopt a plan of campaign, to be submitted to the Conference for its consideration. This suggestion was followed by the introduction by Acting Chairman Stevens of a resolution which was adopted, giving it as the sense of the Conference that there should be a complete union of all persons, associations and unions favorable to the adoption of the Constitu-tional amendment, regardless of partisan, sectarian or other possible conflicting in

JUDGE BLACK'S VIEWS STATED. Luther S. Kauffman, who represented Judge Black, President of the State Temperance Union, stated that the veteran Pro-hibitionist was unable to be present on account of ill health, and suggested that the conference fix on the 22d of February as the time for the meeting of a convention to fur-the interests of the prohibition cause. Judge Black had suggested this day in a large number of letters written to prominent Prohibitionists in the State, and favorable responses had been received from all who answered the communication, except John Fulton, President of the Constitutional Amendment Association, who showed no disposition to co-operate with the Prohibi-tion party in the battle against the legalized of intoxicants. Fulton's reply, he said indicated that his associates were the fathers and mothers of prohibition. Any alliance with the Constitutional Amendment Association was discouraged in view of the treatment Judge Black had received

made public at another stage of the pro-

Mr. Kauffman would have had read a let-

at the hands of its president.

MISTAKES MUST BE AVOIDED. J. R. Johnson, of Pittsburg, a member of the third party, favored co-operation with the Amendment Association and Women's Christian Temperance Union at the proposed convention on the 19th instant, and ex-Representative Stubbs, of the Good Templars, took a similar position. As these organizations had induced the Legislature by their efficient work, to submit the amend-ment to a vote of the people, no mistakes should be made at the conference, as it might result in great harm to the cause. In this county (Chester) there would be 10,000 majority in favor of the amendment if the campaign were discreetly conducted, or 2,000 against it if serious mistakes were made by the temperance people. A conten-tion between Philadelphians and Pittsburgers eight years ago in this city was mentioned as showing the danger of quarrels, when the campaign in the interest of Constitutional prohibition was abandoned on account of the unseemly wrangle. Without the assistance of the Amendment Association and the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the cause could not triumph. Rev. Savres, Chaplain of the Grand Army Castle, thought there was entirely too much

sensitiveness among the friends of the prohibitory amendment. A BRISK BREEZE SPRINGS UP. Rev. Stephens, of Mechanicsburg, caused a decided breeze by reflecting on the good sense of Acting Chairman Stevens in is suing a call under the auspices of the Prohibition party for this conference. The call of the Amendment Association was broad enough to enable all friends of the cause to

Acting Chairman Stevens, with apparent deep emotion, regretted that he should be blamed for the course he had taken. This was not the place to discuss the expediency of his action, which was due entirely to desire to advance the interests of the amend ment. The enemy was in front, and he was surprised to see men marching under the banner of prohibition listening to the whisperings of enemies of the amend should have been glad to attend a confer-ence called either by Quay or Brice, if the purpose was to advance the interests of the abolition of the liquor traffic. His course had been commended by many prominent friends of prohibition, because his call con-templated a meeting of representatives from all the temperance organizations of the

respond favorably to it,

State. PARTISAN REFERENCES EXCLUDED. Rev. Ziegler, of Mechanicsburg, greatly excited the third party by intimating that as that organization had attempted the defeat of the party which had submitted the

order for his reflections, when the Chair in-

formed him that he must cease to make any further partisan references. Rev. Ziegler then caused much merriment by stating that he would obey the command of the Chair-

man of the conference, but there was great force in the remarks he made, anyway.

After the appointment of a committee to formulate a plan of campaign, the confer-ence found it prudent to adjourn for dinner, but the afternoon session was no improve-ment on the morning session. In fact, there ment on the morning session. In fact, there was a greater freedom of speech, caused by the representatives of several temperance organizations and churches trying to crowd out the party Prohibitionists. The efforts of these people were generally directed toward an apparent concerted movement to prevent the Prohibition party from having any part in the contest for the adoption of the amendment to give the Constitutional Amendment Association and the Women's Christian Temperance Union a monopoly of Christian Temperance Union a monopoly of

THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN. The committee appointed to adopt a plan of campaign submitted a report providing for the appointment of a committee of one from each organization represented, to attempt negotiations with the Constitutional Amendment Association, with a view of meeting together. A substitute was offered looking together and interpretations. looking toward a joint convention on the day fixed by the Amendment Association, and an acrimonious discussion followed. Acting Chairman Stevens and others did not see how they could ask to be committed into a convention in which they were not wanted. He was finally goaded to read the letter written by Mr. Fulton, which was the cause of much of the bitter feeling shown at the conference. Following is the objection-able paragraph in the communication:

We will hold our convention on the 19th, without fail. We intend to shape out a conwithout fail. We intend to shape out a central committee to manage the canvass, and will be glad to have meet with us all who believe in Constitutional prohibition by the non-partisan method. As to the third party, we will have nothing whatever to do with them, and it may be as well understood now as at any time, that as long as they maintain their independent and antagonistic political attitude we can have no affiliation with them whatever.

Every one of the men who had been fighting the party Prohibitionists all day was obliged to criticise Mr. Fulton for his alleged unbecoming conduct, but the read-ing of the letter did not stop the fight against the party Prohibitionists, whom it was sought to exclude from all committees as representatives of the organization.

A CHANGE OF DATE WANTED.

A resolution was finally adopted substantially similar to that reported by the com-mittee appointed at the morning session, and Acting Chairman Stevens had T. W. Murray placed on it as the representative of the Prohibition party of Pennsylvania, while Mr. Stevens was made the representative of the Young Men's Prohibition League of the State. The other members of the committee, which is to try and have the Constitutional Amendment Association change ts date for its convention, because it would fall on election day, and select a time satisfactory to all parties, are Rev. Walter Calley, of the Baptist Association, Philadelphia; Luther S. Kauffman, State Temperance Union; S. Kauffman, State Temperance Union; Miss Matilda Hyndman, Women's Christian Temperance Union; John Shallcross, Soas of Temperance; Theodore K. Stubbs, Good Templars; Ministerial Association, of this city, S. C. Swallows; Philadelphia Metho-dist Conference, J. W. Sayers; Murphy Temperance Union, A. H. Leslie, This committee appointed a sub-committee to do the necessary work. the necessary work. Very few persons who participated in the conference are satisfied

ference that the amendment would lose 10,-000 votes because his friends took such a

A party Prehibitionist said after the con-

WARRING LABOR MEN. Miners and Operators Meet in Convention at Indianapolis-A Struggle Between

A Reduction Probable. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. INDIANAPOLIS, February 5 .- Forty-five epresentatives of the National Progressive Union, an organization which has taken the place of the Federation of Miners and Mine Laborers, together with a number of members of the Miners' District Assembly, No. 135, K. of L., are in session here, endeavoring to adjust various differences between employers and employes. The old troubles are up again. The representatives of the Knights of Labor are endeavoring to discourage the miners from going into the new organization, but their work here has been unsuccessful here, as there is a decided sentiment in favor of the union, instead of relying on the aid or protection

that would be afforded by mixed assemblies of the K. of L. The mine operators held a preliminary meeting this afternoon to determine some questions affecting themselves exclusively, and it was decided by those who are compelled to ship by rail that they could not agree to enter into any arrangements with those of their competitors in Pennsylvania and Southern Indiana who reach their markets by water transportation. The fight was

carried into the union, but at midnight had not been determined. There will be a readjustment of the scale of wages before adjournment, and possibly a reduction. According to the Hocking Val. ley scale the winter rate is 70 cents and the summer rate 65 cents a ton. Probably 6714

cents as a compromise for the year round AN UNFORTUNATE MISTAKE.

The Body of a Pittsburger is Nearly Buried in Potter's Field. NEW YORK, February 5.-By a mixing of bodies at the morgue the body of Editor Gustave A. F. Friedericks, of the Pittsburg Volksblatt, was taken from Bellevue Hospital to Hart's Island to-day for interment in potter's field. It was only by active work of the friends of the dead editor and

by telegraphing to the island that the burial

there was prevented.

Mr. Friedericks was a prominent German of Pittsburg. He had been under treatment at Bellevue Hospital for Bright's disease, and died there Sunday. The members of Lincoln Company branch in this city of the Schuetzen Bund, of which Mr. Friedericks was a member, had made arrangement at the hospital to take charge of the funeral possible, by advice and example, the sin of into-day. When the undertaker cames as to-bashial he learned that the body had been hospital he havied in taken in the city's steamer to be buried in potter's field. The mistake rendered it

cessary to postpone the funeral until to-MRS. HARRISON LEAVES NEW YORK. The Shopping Over, the President-Elect's

Wife Starts for Home. (SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) NEW YORK, February 5 .- Mrs. Benja min Harrison and her daughter, Mrs. Mc-Kee, left for Indianapolis at 7 o'clock tonight on the special train from the Pennsylvania depot in Jersey City. She remained in Whitelaw Reid's house until 5:30 o'clock this afternoon, entertaining callers; then she and her daughter drove to the station, accompanied by Mr. Reid and Mr. Russell Harrison. Mr. Reid gave a supper in honor of Mrs. Harrison on Mon-day night at his house, and Mr. Russell Harrison and Mr. W. J. Arkell were among

amendment to the people, its prominent participation in the impending campaign was of doubtful propriety. Party Prohibitionists all over the place of meeting indignantly arose and called the minister to The Governor of Montana Territory has appointed Russell Harrison, the son of the President-elect, a commissioner to the cen-President-elect, a co ennial celebration here as a resident

THREE CENTS Will Not & Men Temperate, in the bish 'yan.

WHERE HIS CHURCH STANDS

Catholics Can Vote as They Please on Constitutional Amendment.

ABSOLUTE PROHIBITION NOT FAVORED

What Archbishop and Cardinal Say-Not a Mortal Sin to Drink a Glass of Liquor-Social Customs Working Great Evil-Where Reform is Needed-High Lie cense Indorsed-Moral Sunsion and Religious Influence the Best Weapons to Use Against Intemperance-The Church Will Not Use Its Influence For or Against Prohibition.

The attitude of the Catholic Church toward the Constitutional amendment is given herewith. Archbishop Ryan, while not in favor of absolute prohibition, says the authorities of the Church will remain passive. Cardinal Gibbons, through his Vicar General, voices the same sentiment. The Church favors temperance in all things, and its rank and file are at liberty to act as their conscience dictates. No official action for or against prohibition will receive the sanction of the highest Church authorities in State and nation. Those who count on active and concerted co-operation of Catholic temperance societies in the coming campaign, and all interested in the issue, will profit by a perusal of the interviews appended.

FROM OUR SPECIAL COMMISSIONER, PHILADELPHIA, February 5 .- The attitude of the Catholic Church on the question of Constitutional amendment has, from the ontset, been a matter of uncertaintity. Throughout the State there is great curiosity to know its position. Would the Roman clergy declare for prohibition, and assist the Protestant ministers in the war upon a common foe? Would the great Total Abstinence Society, which has its auxiliary branches in every parish of the State, join with all other temperance organizations in the campaign? Would the powerful demonstration regard this as a political or a social movement? These are questions that have been asked

in every county canvassed by THE DIS-

PATCH up to the present time. Everywhere

the clergy of all Protestant denominations

are the leading campaigners for the amendment. They are counting on the full vote of churchmen as their great hope of winning the issue. Not a few have eagerly looked toward the Catholics for aid, independent of the religious differences between them. THE ARCHBISHOP'S UTTERANCE. Archbishop P. J. Ryan, the highest authority of the Catholic Church in Pennsylvania, does not encourage any such hopes. The Most Reverend Father leads a very busy life at his magnificent residence, No. 225 North Eighteenth street in this city, and had but very little time to give me when I called upon him this morning.. All he said, however, in the few minutes was

this, and other questions bearing upon the position of the Church in regard to the proposed Constitutional amendment, the distinguished prelate replied: The church does not favor absolute prohibition. It never has, It does all in its power in a religious and persuasive way to suppress in-temperance, and to discourage the sale and cannifacture of liquor but beyond that we do not go. The kind of prohibition they have in Maine, for instance, is not indorsed by us. The Church could not regard it as a crime against the law, or a mortal sin, to exercise the right of taking a drink of liquor. It is temperance that we aim to teach; temperance not only in liquor, out in all things. Total abstinence is the best

right to the point, and full of significance.

Church was in favor of prohibition, and to

I asked the Archbishop if the Catholic

way, but it lies with every man individually whether he shall abstain from the use of liquor. Laws will not force him to do it.

THE CHURCH'S POSITION. The position of the Catholic Church on the emperance question has been stated time and again by the newspapers, and should be well inderstood by this time. Our church temperance societies occupy this very position. Their bicets, you will find, are set forth as follows: To lessen the evils of intemperance by re-claiming the drunkard; preventing the moderate drinker from becoming intemperate; and inducing the total abstainer to lend his assistance for example sake. To aim for a reform of the present social drinking enstoms which lead so many to ruin The practice of treating; of intoxicating liquors as an essential part of a festival or gathering; of making the visits of friends the occasions of carousal of sending criminate prescribing by physicians of alcoholic and malt liquors—these are among the customs we seek to reform. We rely upon the frequentation of the sacraments to give us the strength to combat these evils and to save us

from their blighting effects. Every applicant for membership shall, before his admission to the temperance societies of the church, take the following pledge: "I promise, with God's help and in honor of

temperance in others-and to discountenance the drinking customs of society." This pledge binds a person so long as he remains a member to abstain both in public and in private from all intoxicating liquors, including weiss beer, cider and like drinks. The only exception is where a physician deems it absolutely necessary to prescribe liquor as a medipermitted only for such time and in such quan-

tities as the physician shall in writing order. THEY FAVOR HIGH LICENSE. There are 28,000 members of the Catholia Total Abstinence Union of the State of Pennsylvania. A leader among them in Pittsburg is Rev. Morgan Sheedy. A

clause in their constitution prohibits them

from taking part, as an organization, in any

political campaign, or to discuss and act at

any of their meetings upon matter of partisan politics. Archbishop Ryan wields a powerful influence in the union. Although he does not attend its meetings, or personally direct its policy, only he has the authority to appoint the Spiritual Director of the Archdi Union, and the written consent of that director is required to all laws or actions of the union. The rector of the Archbishop's

[Continued on Eighth Page.]